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ARTICLES

OF

PEACE & ALLIANCE

Between the most Serene and Mighty PRINCE,

CHARLES II.

By the Grace of God King of

England, Scotland, France and *Ireland*,

Defender of the Faith, &c.

And the

High and Mighty LORDS,

The

STATES GENERAL

Of the

UNITED NETHERLANDS,

Concluded the 4th day of *September*, 1662.

Published by His Majesties Command.

LONDON:

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Printers to the Kings most Excellent

Majesty, 1662.

Articles of Peace and Alliance between the moſt Serene and Mighty Prince, Charles *the ſecond, by the Grace of God, King of* England, Scotland, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, &c. and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United* Netherlands, *Concluded the Fourth day of* September, 1662.

I.

FIrſt it is Concluded and agreed, That from henceforward there be a true, firm, and inviolable Peace, ſincere Friendſhip, and ſtraiter Alliance, Confederation and Union between His Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, and the States General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and the reſpective Lands, Countries, and Cities under their Obedience,

whereſoever ſcituate, and their People and Inhabitants of what quality or condition ſoever.

II.

That the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid States General remain Friends, Confederate, United and Allied, for the defence and preſervation of the Rights, Liberties, and Immunities of either Ally and their Subjects, againſt all whomſoever, who ſhall endeavour to diſturb the Peace of eithers State by Sea or Land, or ſuch as living within eithers Dominions, ſhall be declared Publick Enemies to either.

III.

That neither the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, nor the ſaid States General ſhall Act, Do, Endeavour, Treat or attempt any thing againſt the other, or the Subjects of either, any where by Land or Sea, or in any Ports, Liberties, Creeks, or Freſh-waters, upon any occaſion whatſoever; And that neither they nor the Subjects of either of them, ſhall give, afford, or ſupply any Aid, Counſel or Favour, nor conſent that any thing be Done, Treated or Attempted by any other whoſoever, to the harm or prejudice of the other, or the Subjects of either; but ſhall expreſly and actually oppoſe, contradict, and really hinder all whomſoever, reſiding or dwelling in either the reſpective Dominions, who ſhall act, do, treat, or attempt any thing againſt either of them.

IV. That

IV.

That neither the ſaid King, nor the ſaid Commonwealth, nor any of the Subjects of either, inhabiting or reſiding under either of their Juriſdictions, ſhall encourage or aſſiſt with Counſel, Aid or favour, the Rebels of either; but ſhall expreſly and effectually hinder all perſons abiding, reſiding, or dwelling in either of their Dominions, or under their Command, from ſending or furniſhing under-hand to any of the aforeſaid Rebels, any ſuccour or aſſiſtance, either in Men, Ships, Arms, Ammunition, or other forbidden Goods, as alſo Money or Victuals; And that all Ships, Arms, Ammunition of War, or other Contraband Goods, alſo Money or Victuals of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, which ſhall be ſent or imployed againſt the intent of this Article, ſhall be confiſcate and forfeited to the benefit of that ſide where the Offenders ſhall be found: And moreover the perſons who wittingly and willingly ſhall have Acted, Undertaken, or given Counſel againſt the ſence of this Article, ſhall be accounted Enemies of either Party, and ſhall be puniſhed as Traitors againſt the State where the offence ſhall be committed. But as touching the ſpecification of Prohibited or Contraband Goods, it ſhall be hereafter provided.

V. That

V.

That the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid States General ſhall mutually, ſincerely, and faithfully (as there is occaſion) aſſiſt each other againſt the Rebels of either, by Sea or Land, with Men and Ships, at the coſt and charges of the Parties who deſire the ſame, in ſuch proportion and manner, and upon ſuch conditions, as afterward ſhall be agreed, and the preſent occaſion ſhall require.

VI.

That neither the ſaid King, nor the ſaid Commonwealth, nor the Subjects of either, ſhall in any of their Juriſdictions, Countries, Lands, Havens, Sea-ports, Creeks, receive any Rebel or Rebels, Fugitive or Fugitives of the other Party, declared, or to be declared, nor ſhall give or yield unto ſuch declared Rebels and Fugitives in the places aforeſaid, or elſewhere, though without their Lands, Countries, Havens, Sea-ports, Creeks or Juriſdictions, any Help, Counſel, Lodging, Souldiers, Ships, Money, Arms, Ammunition or Victuals: As alſo neither of the States ſhall permit that ſuch Rebels or Fugitives be received by any perſon or perſons within their Juriſdictions, Countries, Lands, Sea-ports, Havens, Creeks, nor ſuffer that any Help, Counſel, Lodging, Favour, Arms, Ammunition, Souldiers, Ships, Moneys or Proviſion be given or yielded to ſuch Rebels and Fugitives; but ſhall expreſly

preſly and effectually oppoſe, and really hinder the ſame.

VII.

That in caſe either of them by their publick and authentick Letters ſhall make known and declare unto the other, that any perſon or perſons are or have been a Rebel or Rebels, Fugitive or Fugitives, and that they or any of them have been received, or reſide, lie hid, or ſeek ſhelter in their Juriſdictions, Lands, Countries, Sea-ports, or in any of them; then that party who ſhall have received ſuch Letters, or to whom ſuch notice ſhall be given, or declaration made, ſhall within the ſpace of Twenty eight days, to be accounted from the day that ſuch notice was given, be bound to Charge and Command ſuch Rebel or Rebels, Fugitive or Fugitives, to withdraw and depart out of their Juriſdictions, Lands, Dominions, Countries, and every of them: And in caſe any of the ſaid Rebels or Fugitives do not withdraw and depart within Fifteen days after ſuch Charge or Command ſo given, then that they be puniſhed with death, and loſs of Lands and Goods.

VIII.

That no Rebel of the ſaid King of *Great Britain* ſhall be received into any of the Caſtles, Cities, Havens, Juriſdictions, or other places Priviledg'd or not Priviledg'd, which any perſon of what dignity or degree ſoever he be, or ſhall be, hath within the Dominions or Territories of the United Provinces,

by

by what right or title ſoever he doth or ſhall hold or poſſeſs the ſame, nor be permitted to be received into, or remain in them, by any perſon, of what quality or degree ſoever he be. Neither ſhall the ſaid States General permit or ſuffer, that in any of the aforeſaid places, any Aſſiſtance, Counſel or favour with Ships, Souldiers, Money or Proviſion, or in any other manner, be given or afforded unto any ſuch Rebel, by any perſon of what degree or quality ſoever he be, but ſhall openly and expreſly forbid, and effectually hinder the ſame. And if any perſon or perſons, of what degree or quality ſoever they be, dwelling or remaining within the Dominions of the ſaid United Provinces, or under their Command, ſhall act any thing contrary to this Agreement, That then all and ſingular ſuch perſons ſo doing, ſhall for term of their lives reſpectively, loſe and forfeit all ſuch Caſtles, Towns, Villages, Lands, and other places which they or any of them at that time have or pretend to have, by what right or title ſoever. In like manner, no Rebel of the ſaid States of the United Provinces ſhall be received into any Caſtles, Towns, Havens, or other places, or any of them, Priviledg'd or not Priviledg'd, which any perſon or perſons, of what degree or quality ſoever they be, & by what right or title ſoever he or they do or ſhall hold and poſſeſs, within the Kingdoms or Dominions of His ſaid Majeſty of *Great Britain*: Nor ſhall ſuch Rebel be ſuffered to be received by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, or there to remain; neither ſhall the King of *Great Britain* permit or ſuffer, that any Counſel, Aſſiſtance, or Favour in any of the

ſaid

ſaid Places with Ships, Men, Money, Victuals, or in any other manner be given or afforded unto any ſuch Rebel, by any ſuch perſon or perſons, of what degree or quality ſoever they be, but ſhall openly and expreſly forbid, and effectually hinder the ſame. And in caſe any of the Subjects of the ſaid King, or within His Dominions, ſhall do or attempt any thing againſt this Agreement, That all and every perſons ſo offending, ſhall in like manner for their reſpective lives loſe and forfeit all ſuch Caſtles, Cities, Towns, Lands, and other places which they or any of them at that time hath, or ſhall pretend to have, by any right or title whatſoever.

IX.

That the ſaid King of *Great Britain* and His Subjects, and all the Inhabitants of His Majeſties Dominions, and alſo the ſaid United Provinces and their Subjects and Inhabitants, of what rank or condition ſoever they be, ſhall be bound to uſe each other kindly and friendly in every thing; ſo that they may freely and ſafely paſs by land or by water into each others Countries, Cities, Towns walled or unwalled, fortified or not fortified, and their Havens, and all other their Dominions ſcituate in *Europe*, to continue and abide therein ſo long as they ſhall pleaſe, and may there buy ſo much Proviſions as are neceſſary for their uſe, without any hindrance: And that likewiſe they may Trade and Traffique in Goods and Commodities of all ſorts, as to them ſhall ſeem fit, and them to Export and Import at their pleaſure,

paying the uſual Duties, ſaving to each Countrey their particular Laws and Cuſtoms. Provided that the Subjects and Inhabitants of either ſide exerciſing their Trade in each others Countries and Dominions, ſhall not be obliged hereafter to pay any more Cuſtoms, Impoſt, or other Duties, then according to that proportion which other Foreign Nations Trading in the ſaid places do uſually pay.

X.

That the Ships and Veſſels of the ſaid United Provinces, as well Men of War as others, meeting any Men of War of the ſaid King of *Great Britain's* in the *Britiſh* Seas, ſhall Strike the Flag, and Lore the Topſail in ſuch manner as the ſame hath been formerly obſerved in any times whatſoever.

XI.

And for the greater freedom of Commerce and Navigation, it is agreed and concluded, That the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid States General, ſhall not receive into their Havens, Cities and Towns, nor ſuffer that any of the Subjects or Inhabitants of either ſide do receive Pirates or Sea-Rovers, or afford them any entertainment, aſſiſtance, or proviſion, but ſhall endeavour that the ſaid Pirates and Sea-rovers, or their Partners, Sharers, and Abettors, be found out, apprehended, and ſuffer condign puniſhment for the terror of others; And all the Ships, Goods, and Commodities taken by them

in

in Piracy, and brought into the Havens of either Dominion, ſuch Goods as can be found, although they were ſold, ſhall be reſtored to the right Owners, or ſatisfaction given to them, or to ſuch perſons as ſhall claim them by Letters of Procuration, ſo as the property be made to appear in the Court of Admiralty by due and lawful Evidence.

XII.

It ſhall not be permitted to the Subjects of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the Inhabitants of the Kingdoms and Countries under His Obedience, or to the Inhabitants and Subjects of the ſaid United Provinces, to do or offer any Hoſtility or Violence to each other, either by land or by Sea, upon any pretence or colour whatſoever: And conſequently it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid Subjects or Inhabitants to get Commiſſions or Letters of Repriſal from any Prince or State, with whom either of the Confederates are at difference, or in open War; and much leſs by vertue of thoſe Letters to moleſt or damnifie the Subjects of either Party. Neither ſhall it be lawful for any Foreign private Men of War, who are not Subjects to one or the other Party, having Commiſſions from any other Prince or State, to Equip their Ships in the Harbours of either of the aforeſaid Parties, or to ſell or ranſom their Prizes, or any other way to Truck, as well the Ships and Goods, as any other Lading whatſoever. And it ſhall not be lawful for them to buy any Victual, but what ſhall be neceſſary to

bring them to the next Port of that Prince from whom they obtained their ſaid Commiſſions. And if perchance any of the Subjects of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, or of the ſaid States General ſhall buy, or get to themſelves by Truck, or any other way, ſuch Ship or Goods which have been taken by the Subjects of one or the other Party; in ſuch caſe the ſaid Subject ſhall be bound to reſtore the ſaid Ship or Goods to the Proprietors without any delay, and without any Compenſation or re-imburſment of Money paid or promiſed for the ſame; Provided that they make it appear before the Council of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, or before the ſaid States General, that they are the right Owners or Proprietors of them.

XIII.

That in caſe the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, or the ſaid States General do make any Treaty of Amity or Alliance with any other Kings, Republicks, Princes or States, they ſhall therein comprehend each other and their Dominions, if they deſire to be therein comprehended; and ſhall give to the other notice of all ſuch Treaties of Friendſhip and Alliance.

XIV.

That in caſe it happen during this Friendſhip, Confederacy and Alliance, any thing ſhall be done or attempted by any of the Subjects or Inhabitants of either Party againſt this Treaty, or any part thereof,

thereof, by Land, Sea, or Freſh-waters, That nevertheleſs this Amity and Alliance between the ſaid Nations ſhall not thereby be broken or interrupted, but ſhall remain and continue in its full force; and that only thoſe particular perſons ſhall be puniſhed, who have committed any thing againſt this Treaty, and none elſe; and that Juſtice ſhall be rendred, and ſatisfaction given to all perſons concerned, by all ſuch who have committed any thing contrary to this Treaty, by land or ſea, or other waters, in any part of *Europe*, or any places within the *Straits*, or in *America*, or upon the Coaſts of *Africa*, or in any Lands, Iſlands, Seas, Creeks, Bays, Rivers, or in any places on this ſide the *Cape of Good Hope*, within Twelves moneths ſpace after Juſtice ſhall be demanded; And in all places whatſoever on the other ſide the ſaid *Cape* (as hath been aboveſaid) within Eighteen moneths next enſuing after demand of Juſtice ſhall be made in manner aforeſaid. But in caſe the offenders againſt this Treaty do not appear, and ſubmit themſelves to Judgement, and give ſatisfaction within the reſpective times above expreſſed proportionable to the diſtance of the places, they ſhall be declared Enemies of both Parties, and their Eſtates, Goods, and Revenues whatſoever, ſhall be confiſcated for due and full ſatisfaction of the injuries and wrongs by them offered; and their perſons alſo, when they come within the Dominions of either Party, ſhall be liable unto ſuch puniſhments as every one ſhall deſerve for his reſpective offences.

XV. It

XV.

It is alſo agreed and concluded between His ſaid Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid Lords States of the United *Netherlands*, That the Iſland of *Pularon* ſhall be reſtored unto His ſaid Majeſty, or unto them whom he ſhall thereunto appoint by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *England*; and that ſo ſoon as any one provided with ſuch a Commiſſion, ſhall arrive there and demand the ſaid reſtitution: Which that it may be effected with the more eaſe and certainty, Commiſſions neceſſary for that end ſhall be delivered unto Him from the States General, and the *Netherlands Eaſt-India* Company, immediately after the Ratification of this Treaty. And that by the reſtitution of the ſaid Iſland of *Pularon*, all actions and pretenſions wherein the Subjects of either Party think they have right for Loſſes, Injuries and Offences committed upon each other in *India*, and taken notice of in *England* before the $\frac{10.th}{10.}$ of *January*, $165\frac{8}{9}$. (with this Exception, That they who ſay they have ſuffered loſs in Two Ships, to wit, the *Bonaventure* and *Bona Eſperanza*, may proſecute the Suit already begun) ſhall ceaſe, be extinguiſhed and annulled in the manner following:

That all Offences, Injuries and Loſſes (except before excepted) which one part hath ſuffered, or can any way pretend to have ſuffered from the other in the *Eaſt-Indies*, whereof any notice hath been given to the *Engliſh* at *London*, or to the *Netherlanders* at the *Hague*, before the Twentieth day of *January*,

January, 1659. New ſtile, or the Tenth of *January*, 1658. Old ſtile; but in other parts of the world on this ſide the *Cape*, of any actions or things whatſoever, that hapned before the publication and notice of the Peace concluded between both Nations the $\frac{4}{14}$ day of March, $165\frac{3}{4}$ ſhall remain utterly Cancelled and extinguiſhed, ſo as neither party ſhall trouble the other for any ſuch Damage, Offence, Injury or Detriment (except before excepted) but there ſhall be and remain a perfect abolition of all and every one of them, and all Suits and Actions upon ſuch account ſhall be void and null: But other Damages, Offences, Injuries, and Detriments, which the *Engliſh* Nation either upon publick or private account, can affirm to have faln or been brought upon them by the Government of the United *Netherlands*, or by the Companies or private perſons ſubject to that Government; as on the other ſide what the United *Netherlanders* can upon publick or private account pretend to have faln or been brought upon them by the Government of the *Engliſh*, or by the Companies or private perſons ſubject thereunto, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, before the $\frac{10th}{20}$ day of *January*, $165\frac{8}{9}$ or at leaſt whereof there was no notice at *London*, or the *Hague* before that day; and in other parts of the world after the publication and notice of the aforeſaid Peace in the year $165\frac{3}{4}$ without any further diſtinction or exception of perſons, place or time, ſhall be ſubmitted, as by this Treaty they are ſubmitted, unto the Examination, Arbitration and Deciſion of Commiſſioners or Arbitrators, after the Manner, and under the Conditions following.

That

That Commiſſioners be appointed only for matters paſt, but not at all for matters to come, which may happen after the day whereupon this Treaty is concluded.

That their Commiſſion directed unto paſt things only, as hath been already ſaid, is not to contain any general Clauſe, but to be expreſſely confined and limited to a ſpecial Catalogue, which ſhall be annexed unto the Commiſſion, ſo as they may by no means take cogniſance of any other thing beſides the Actions ſet down in that Catalogue:

But that they may mutually agree thereupon, a Catalogue ſhall be made by both Parties, and interchangeably delivered, that it may be punctually and duely examined by either ſide: And if there be found in either of the Catalogues, any things whatſoever relating to the *Eaſt Indies*, which were known in *London* before the $\frac{10}{20}$th of *January*, $165\frac{8}{9}$ as to Actions of the *Engliſh*, or at the ſame time at the *Hague*, as to Actions of the United Provinces, or which hapned in other parts of the world before the publication and notice of the foreſaid Peace in the year, $165\frac{8}{9}$ or other Actions of ſuch a nature as may not be thought fit to be referred unto ſuch Arbitration, they ſhall be rejected and expunged out of the Catalogues.

Wherefore after each ſide is agreed upon theſe Catalogues, a whole year ſhall be appointed, wherein all buſineſſes contained in thoſe Catalogues may be accomodated and compoſed by friendly Conferences between His Majeſties Miniſter, and the Commiſſioners of the States General at the

the *Hague*; And the Pretenders or their Deputies thereunto appointed by ſpecial Letters of Atturney, ſhall be bound to make their appearance at the *Hague* before the end of the Sixth moneth in the foreſaid year: But that year being expired, all thoſe Actions about which the Pretenders or their Deputies were at the *Hague* with an aim or purpoſe to have them brought unto a friendly iſſue (which they ſhall be bound to prove by a lawful teſtimony of the King of *Great Britain*'s Envoy, and the Commiſſioners of the States General, or of either of them) and which nevertheleſs have not been by that time brought to ſuch an iſſue, ſhall be referred to the ſaid Commiſſioners, that they may be at laſt compoſed or decided by them; which Commiſſioners, after the ſaid year is expired, if there remain any Actions uncompoſed in ſuch friendly manner at that time, ſhall to that purpoſe meet at *London*, and they ſhall be Four on either ſide, inſtructed and provided with Authority; and thenceforward this ſubmiſſion and progreſs in and through all things, ſhall be carried on in the ſame manner as it was in the year 1654. But ſo as the Arbitration upon theſe matters be not referred to the Proteſtant Cantons of *Swiſſerland*.

XVI.

That the Subjects of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and thoſe which are under His Juriſdiction, may freely and ſecurely travel in all the Provinces of the *Low-Countries*, and all their Dominions in *Europe*, and through them by Sea or Land paſs to other

places there or beyond them, and through all Quarters of the United Provinces, Cities, Forts, or Garisons whatsoever, which are in any parts of the United Provinces, or elsewhere in their Dominions in *Europe*, as well they themselves exercising Trade in all those places, as their Agents, Factors and Servants, may go armed or unarmed (but if armed, not above Forty in a Company) as well without their Goods and Merchandises as with them, wheresoever they please. The People also and Inhabitants of the United Provinces shall enjoy the same liberty and Freedom in all the Dominions of the said King in *Europe*; Provided that they and every of them do in their Trade and Merchandising yield obedience to the Laws and Statutes of either Nation respectively.

XVII.

That in case the Merchant-Ships of the Subjects of either Nation shall by Storm, Pirates, or any other necessity whatsoever, be driven into any Haven of either Dominion, they may depart securely and at their pleasure, with their Ships and Goods, without paying any Customs or other Duties; provided they break no Bulk, nor sell any thing; nor shall they be subject to any Molestation or Search, provided they do not receive on board any Persons or Goods, nor do any thing else contrary to the Laws, Ordinances or Customs of the places where they (as aforesaid) shall happen to arrive.

XVIII. That

XVIII.

That the Merchants, Maſters and Seamen of either Party, their Ships, Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſes ſhall not be Arreſted or Seiſed in the Lands, Havens, Roads or Rivers of the other, to ſerve at War, or any other uſe, by vertue of any general or ſpecial Command, unleſs upon an extraordinary neceſſity, and that juſt ſatisfaction be given for the ſame; but ſo as the ſame ſhall not derogate from the Seiſures and Arreſts duely made in the ordinary Courts of Juſtice of either Nation.

XIX.

That the Merchants on both ſides, their Factors and Servants, and alſo the Maſters and other Seamen, as well going as returning by Sea and other Waters, as alſo in the Havens of either Party, or going on Shore, may carry and uſe for the defence of themſelves and Goods, all ſorts of Weapons, as well Offenſive as Defenſive; but being come into their Lodgings or Inns, they ſhall there lay by and leave their Arms, until they be going on board again.

XX.

That the Men of War, or Convoys of either Nation, meeting or overtaking at Sea any Merchants Ship or Ships belonging to the Subjects or Inhabitants of the other, holding the ſame Courſe, or go-

ing the ſame Way, ſhall be bound, as long as they keep one Courſe together, to protect and defend them againſt all and every one who would ſet upon them.

XXI.

That if any Ship or Ships of the Subjects or Inhabitants of either Nation, or of a Neuter, be taken by a third Party in the Harbours of either, not being of the Subjects or Inhabitants of either Nation, they, in or out of whoſe Haven or Juriſdiction the ſaid Ships ſhall be taken, ſhall be bound to endeavour with the other Party, that the ſaid Ship or Ships be purſued, brought back, and reſtored to the Owners; but all this ſhall be done at the charges of the Owners, or whom it concerns.

XXII.

That Searchers and other like Officers on both ſides ſhall regulate themſelves according to the Laws of either Nation, and ſhall not impoſe or demand more then they are allowed by their Commiſſions and Inſtructions.

XXIII.

That if any injury be done or practiſed by either Nation, or the Subjects or Inhabitants of the ſame, againſt the Subjects or Inhabitants of the other, or againſt any of the Articles of this preſent Treaty, or againſt common right; yet nevertheleſs no Letters

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of Repriſal, Mark or Countermark ſhall be granted by either ſide, till Juſtice hath been firſt demanded according to the ordinary courſe of Law; but in caſe Juſtice be there denied or delayed, then that the ſaid King of *Great Britain* and the ſaid States General, or Commiſſioners of that Nation whoſe Subjects and Inhabitants have ſuffered the wrong, ſhall publickly require Juſtice from that other Party, where (as above-ſaid) it was denied or delayed, or from that Power appointed to hear and decide ſuch differences, that there may be a friendly compoſure, or due proceſs of Law. But if ſtill there happen more delays, and neither Juſtice be adminiſtred, nor ſatisfaction given within three moneths after ſuch demand, that then Letters of Repriſal, Mark, or Countermark may be granted.

XXIV.

That they who have obtained private Commiſſions from either Party, before they receive ſuch Commiſſions, ſhall give good and ſufficient caution before the Judge of the Court where they receive ſuch Commiſſions, by reſponſible men, who have no part or ſhare in ſuch Ships, that they ſhall do no damage or injury to the Subjects or Inhabitants of either ſide.

XXV.

It is alſo agreed and concluded, That the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party ſhall always have free

free acceſs to each others Sea-ports, there to remain and from thence to depart with the ſame freedom; and not only with their Merchant-Ships and Lading, but alſo with their Men of War, whether they belong to the ſaid King or States General, or unto ſuch as have obtained private Commiſſions, whether they arrive through violence of Tempeſt, or other caſualty of the Seas, or to mend their Ships, or to buy Proviſion, ſo they exceed not the number of eight men of War when they come there voluntarily, nor ſhall remain or abide longer in the Havens or Places adjacent, then they ſhall have a juſt cauſe to repair their ſaid Ships, or to buy Victuals or other neceſſaries. And if a greater number of Men of War ſhould upon occaſion deſire to come unto ſuch Ports, they ſhall in no caſe enter thereinto, until they have firſt obtained leave from thoſe to whom the ſaid Havens do appertain, unleſs they be forced ſo to do by Storm, or ſome force or neceſſity, whereby they may avoid the danger of the Sea: In which caſe alſo they ſhall preſently make known the cauſe of their coming unto the Governour or Chief Magiſtrate of the Place, and ſhall ſtay no longer then the ſaid Governour or chief Magiſtrate ſhall permit them, and ſhall not do any acts of Hoſtility or other prejudice in the aforeſaid Havens during their abode there.

XXVI.

Furthermore it is agreed and concluded, That both Parties ſhall truly and firmly obſerve and execute this preſent Treaty, and all and every the matters

ters contained therein, and effectually cauſe the ſame to be obſerved and performed by the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Nation.

XXVII.

Alſo for further caution and aſſurance that this Treaty and Confederacy ſhall be duly and *bonâ fide* obſerved on the part of the ſaid States General of the United Provinces and their People, It is concluded and agreed, as alſo the ſaid States General by theſe preſents do agree, and firmly oblige and bind themſelves, That all and every one whom they, or the States of the Provinces ſhall at any time chooſe, appoint, or make Captain-General, Governour, or chief Preſident, or State-holder, General of Armies or Military Forces by Land, or Admiral or General of the Fleets, Ships, or Forces at Sea, ſhall be bound and obliged by Oath to confirm this Treaty, and all the Articles thereof, and promiſe ſacredly upon Oath, That they ſhall, as far as it is poſſible, religiouſly obſerve and execute the ſame, and as much as concerns them, cauſe the ſame be obſerved and executed by others.

XXVIII.

And it is further agreed and concluded, That this preſent Treaty, and all and every thing therein contained and concluded, ſhall be confirmed and ratified by the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid States General of the United Provinces, by Letters Patents on both ſides, ſealed with the Great Seal in due and authentique

authentique form within Three moneths next ensuing (or sooner if it can be done) and that within the said time the Ratifications on both sides shall be exchanged; and that presently after the delivery and exchange, this Treaty and Alliance shall be published in such places and manner as is usual.

Dated at Whitehall, *the Fourth day of* September, 1662.

LONDON:

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63340